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ABSTRACT

Designed to provide insight into the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs' proceedings, transactions, and findings, the 1984 annual report describes the year's efforts to improve communications, understanding, and working relationships between all concerned. After reviewing Commission meeting attendance and the attendance of related meetings, the report summarizes 25 projects completed during the year. Commission highlights include Commission appointments, notes on the Education Sub-Committee's meeting, award of a D'Arcy McNickle Memorial Fellowship in history research to the field coordinator, initiation of the Commission's Sunset Review Audit, the 10th Indian Town Hall, and two publications. Also reviewed in the highlights are 28 instances of technical assistance and liaison services, and major issues identified by the Commission which focus on court decisions ranging from tribal water, hunting, and fishing rights to legislation and regulation of bingo, state-tribal relationship, and federal policies upholding tribal self-government. A financial report details the allocation of $128,600. A profile of Indians in relation to non-Indians in Arizona describes urban lifestyles, the economy, community facilities, tribal governments, employment, youth, recreation, food, and cultural differences. The report also contains a list of Commission members, a map of Arizona Indian reservations, and population/acreage figures for Arizona reservations. (PM)

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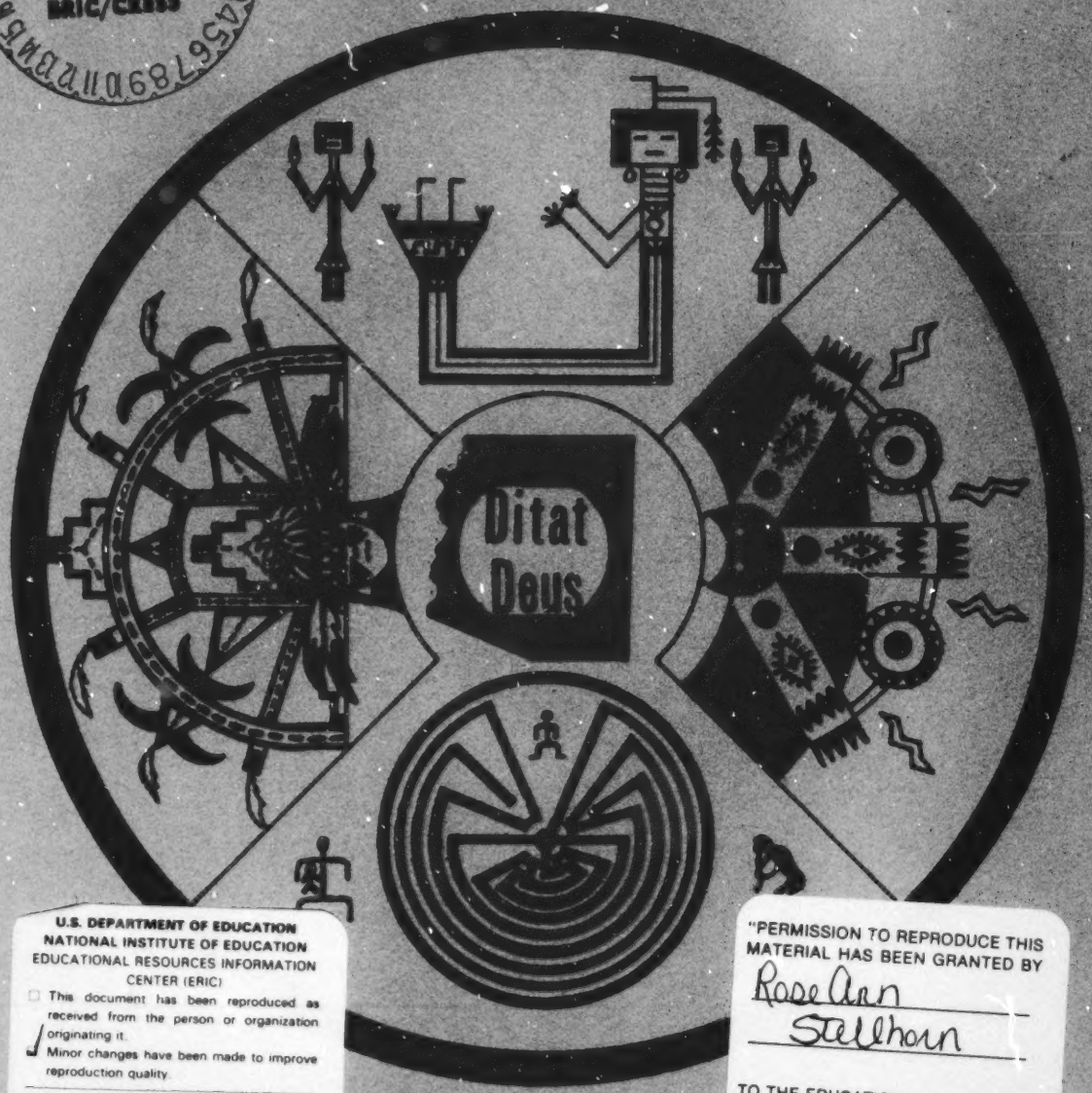

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REPORT

The Honorable Bruce Babbitt
Governor of Arizona
West Wing - Capitol
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Governor Babbitt:

It is with pleasure that I submit to you the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs 1983-1984 Annual Report. This report is responsive to the provisions of Article 4, Title 41-542 of the Arizona Revised Statutes.

The Annual Report is designed to provide insight as to Commission proceedings, transactions and findings for the purpose of enhancing the knowledge of those individuals interested in our Agency's accomplishments.

The reader should be cognizant of the majcr issues facing the Indian citizens as well as the State of Arizona. The issue having an impact on our overall program as well as that of the tribes and state government remains the same: "State-Tribal Relationships." This issue has been addressed further in the report, however, omitted from the report this year due to time constraints in meeting other priorities, is the well-received tribal profile which would have depicted a capsule history of the Hopi Tribe. We are looking forward to continuing this project as time allows.

The Commission of Indian Affairs is the "official link between the tribes and state government" and will continue to act in a liaison capacity as well as provide technical assistance. During this fiscal year, the staff responded to more than 8,000 telephone inquiries. This figure does not include in-office contacts nor the written inquiries and responses. It might also be noted that we have received numerous inquiries from foreign countries.

With the continued support of your office and that of the State Legislature, the Commission will continue to carry out its legislative mandates.

As evidenced in this report, we have endeavored to strengthen and encourage a sound State-Tribal relationship.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLIOTT BOOTH - CHAIRMAN

CLINTON M. PATTEA,
Executive Secretary

CMP/dd
September, 1984

FOREWORD

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs was established by the Arizona Legislature in 1953 and is operative under Arizona Revised Statutes Article 4, Titles 41-541 and 41-542 as amended July 15, 1964 and April 17, 1974.

A very important area of our responsibility has been to improve communications, understanding and working relationships between all concerned and we have diligently been working towards that objective.

The Commission has successfully sponsored ten (10) Indian Town Hall Conferences and disseminated the reports to participants and others upon request. Below is a listing of the topics addressed:

1st - Arizona Indian Water Rights
2nd - Sovereignty & Inter-Governmental Relations With Arizona's Indian Tribes
3rd - Arizona's Indian Participation In The Political Process
4th - P. L. 93-638 Indian Self-Determination And Education Assistance Act (Area of Contracting)
5th - Tribal Water Rights: Today's Concern
6th - Reservation School Districts
7th - Control Of Natural Resources
8th - State-Tribal Relationships
9th - Indian Self-Determination And Barriers To Realization
10th - Communications: Overcoming Barriers & Limitations

The White Mountain Apache Tribe has hosted all the Indian Town Halls at Sunrise Park Hotel except for the last one which was hosted by the Gila River Indian Community at their Arts & Crafts Center.

Much of the Commission's work is in the area of public relations, as this is a prerequisite for better understanding and in promoting working relationships benefitting all citizens of this State. The Commission's staff accepts numerous speaking engagements in an endeavor to enhance general knowledge as to Indian culture and lore.

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COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

(INDIAN MEMBERS)

ELLIOTT BOOTH (CHAIRMAN)----------MOHAVE

DAVID RAMERIZ (VICE-CHAIRMAN)----------PASCUA-YAQUI

LEROY LEWIS, SR.----------PIMA-MARICOPA

VERA BROWN STARR----------YAVAPAI-APACHE

BURDETTE MORAGO----------PIMA-MARICOPA

FRANCES TOTSONI----------NAVAJO

RAYMOND COIN----------HOPI

(NON-INDIAN MEMBERS AT LARGE)

YVONNE L. GARRETT----------PHOENIX

PAUL G. REES, JR.----------TUCSON

(EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS)

BRUCE BABBITT----------GOVERNOR

BOB CORBIN----------ATTORNEY GENERAL

CAROLYN WARNER----------SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

DONALD MATHIS----------DIRECTOR, STATE DEPT. OF HEALTH SERVICES

* * * * * * * * * * * *

CLINTON M. PATTEA----------EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TONY MACHUKAY----------FIELD COORDINATOR
DIANE C. DANKERL----------ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
ROSE ANN STELLHORN----------SECRETARY

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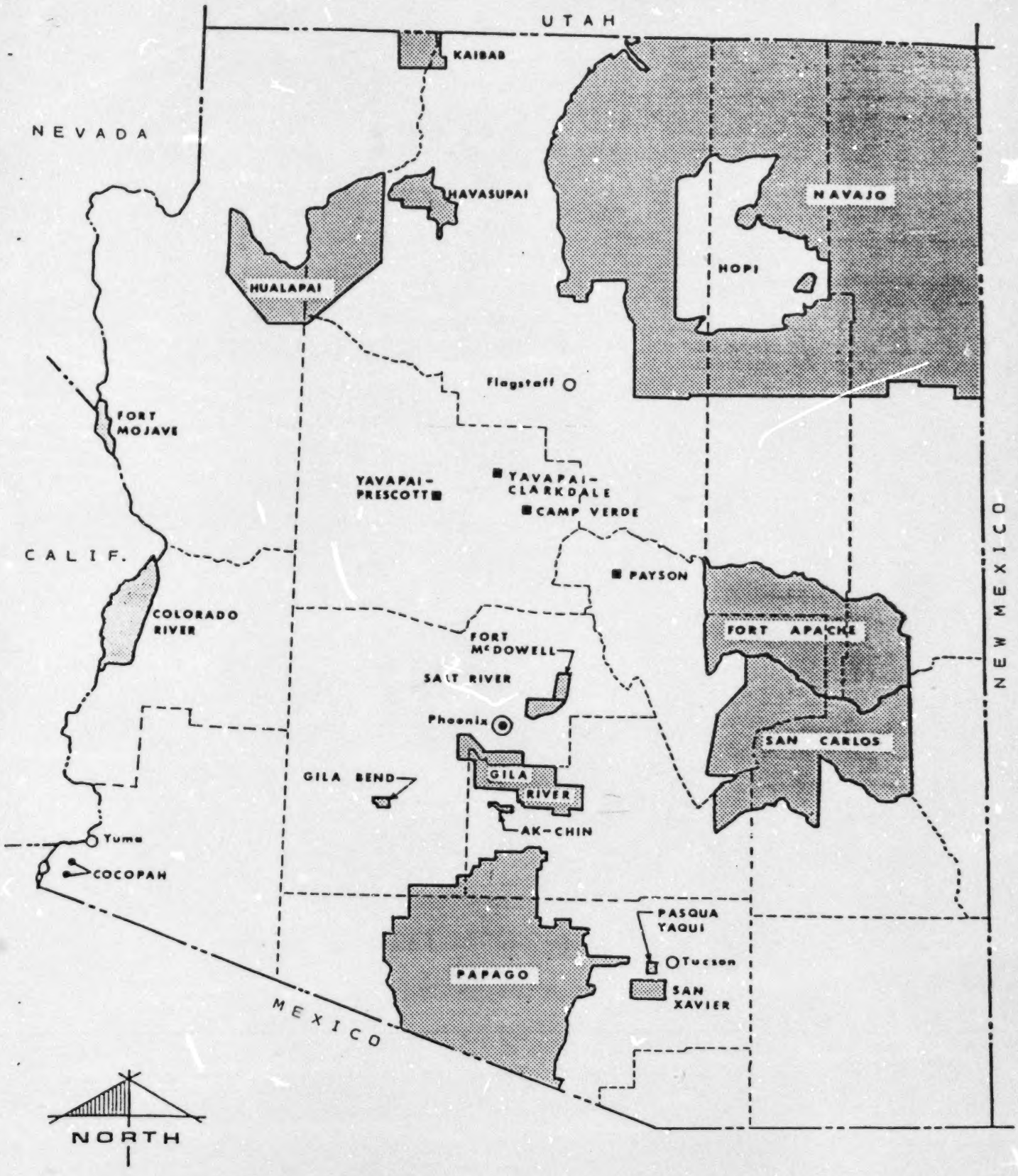

ARIZONA INDIAN RESERVATIONS MAP

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POPULATION AND ACREAGE OF ARIZONA RESERVATIONS

RESERVATION	CLASSIFICATION	ENROLLED POPULATION	ACREAGE
AK-CHIN	Papago-Pima	438	21,840
CAMP VERDE	Yavapai-Apache	1,027	653
COCOPAH	Cocopah	606	1,773
COLORADO RIVER	Mohave-Chemehuevi	2,684	268,691*
FORT APACHE	Apache	8,500	1,664,972
FORT MCDOWELL	Yavapai	520	24,680
FORT MOJAVE	Mojave	788	32,679**
FORT YUMA	Quechan	1,929	43,561***
GILA RIVER	Pima-Maricopa	9,278	371,933
HAVASUPAI	Havasupai	497	188,077
HOPI	Hopi	8,327	1,561,213
HUALAPAI	Hualapai	1,337	992,443
KAIBAB-PAIUTE	Paiute	197	120,413
NAVAJO	Navajo	94,472****	9,101,396
PAPAGO	Papago	17,651	2,855,969
PASCUA-YAQUI	Pascua-Yaqui	5,342	892
SALT RIVER	Pima-Maricopa	4,094	49,293
SAN CARLOS	Apache	8,976	1,827,366
TONTO-APACHE	Tonto-Apache	70	85
YAVAPAI-PRESCOTT	Yavapai	106	1,399
		166,839	19,129,348

* Includes Arizona and California.
** Includes Arizona, California and Nevada
*** Includes Arizona and California.
**** Population figure estimated by tribe.

Note: These figures were obtained from the April, 1984 Labor Force Report, Bureau of Indian Affairs, except where noted.

COMMISSION MEETINGS

Due to the delay in appointments, the Commission held one regular business meeting and an Indian Town Hall.

(1983)

July 15	Regular Commission Business Meeting.
October 21	10th Indian Town Hall hosted by the Gila River Indian Community. Topic: Communications: Overcoming Barriers & Limitations.

COMMISSION ATTENDANCE RECORD

July 15

(Members Present)	(Members Absent)
Leroy Lewis, Sr., Vice-Chairman	Alexander Ami, Chairman (Excused)
Vera Brown Starr	Burdette Morago (Excused)
Elliott Booth	Carolyn Wild, Health Dept. (Excused)
David Rameriz	Rosetta Hubbard
Yvonne L. Garrett	
Paul Rees, Jr.	
Pat Schroeder (Governor's Office)	
Katie Stevens (Dept. of-Education)	
David Rich (Attorney General's Office)	

October 21

Elliott Booth, Chairman	David Rameriz (Excused)
Vera Brown Starr	David Rich (Excused)
Leroy Lewis, Sr.	Raymond Coin
Burdette Morago	
Frances Totsoni	
Yvonne L. Garrett	
Paul Rees, Jr.	
Pat Schroeder	
Katie Stevens	

OTHER MEETINGS ATTENDED:

The Executive Secretary and/or Field Coordinator attended and represented the Commission at various Indian-oriented meetings such as: Arizona Academy Board of Directors; Indian Development District of Arizona Board of Directors; Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona Board of Directors; Native American Recognition Week Committee; Department of Economic Security Indian Advisory Committee; President's Committee On Economic Development; State Department of Revenue; Heard Museum Institute of Cultural Affairs; Minority Business Opportunity Committee; Impact Aid; Tribal Management Workshop; Human Development Council; Arizona Indian Alliance On

Alcoholism & Drug Abuse, Inc.; numerous legislative hearings on taxation, education and appropriations.

The Commission's staff accepted the following speaking engagements: Tuba City High School; Navajo Community College Career Development Workshop; Mesa Community College Career Days; Scottsdale Community College Cultural Days; KTAR Radio to promote tourism series seminar and the Commission; numerous elementary level classes, however, due to time constraints, we will not be accepting speaking engagements for below 7th grade elementary levels.

The Administrative Assistant represented the Commission at various meetings/seminars: Department of Administration's Personnel meetings; Department of Administration's Employee Health Insurance Seminars; Health Fair; United Fund Campaign; Arizona State Employees Blood Drive Campaign; numerous legislative hearings on various topics; Management level and support meetings affecting state agencies and the Arizona State Employees' Savings & Credit Union Board of Directors meetings.

PROJECTS COMPLETED

#1 Annual Report (1982-1983).

#2 Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe - Lafferty
Summary: The Tribe requested our assistance in checking on a consulting firm here in the valley. Information was gathered and forwarded to the tribe.

#3 Salt River Tribe - Wayne Santo
Summary: Provided data relative to Indian-owned businesses in Arizona with particular reference to Indian-owned pest control businesses.

#4 National Emergency Disaster Agency
Summary: Subsequent to the 1983 floods, we were contacted by the National Emergency Disaster Agency for assistance in hiring immediate Indian temporary help. We contacted the Phoenix Indian Center's Employment Section and Indian individuals were hired by the Agency.

#5 Colorado River Tribes - State Clearinghouse
Summary: Researched information as to the State's Clearinghouse process and the tribes.

#6 Indians In Relation To Non-Indians In Arizona
Summary: This area was researched and a paper developed on the subject by a staff member. (See Appendix #1).

#7 Luxury Use Taxation - Reservations
Summary: Monitored legislative process involving the taxation of smoke shops. Upon passage of the Omnibus Tax Measure H. B. 2406, met with Department of Revenue Director relative to a workable regulation allowing the tribal smoke shops to remain in business.

#8 S. B. 1232 - School Budgets; Public Law 81-874 Monies
Summary: Monitored legislative process relative to Federal Impact Aid to Public Schools serving reservations.

#9 Tourism Series Joint Sponsorship
Summary: We jointly sponsored a tourism series with Arizona State Universities' Travel & Tourism Program and the Arizona State Department of Tourism on "Developing Tourism On Arizona's Indian Reservations."

#10 10th Indian Town Hall
Summary: The Gila River Indian Tribe hosted the Commission's 10th Indian Town Hall at Gila River Indian Arts & Crafts Museum on the topic: Communications: Overcoming Barriers & Limitations.

#11 Monitoring of State Legislation
Summary: The Commission staff monitored legislation affecting the tribes and kept interested individuals apprised.

#12 Brief History Of The Arizona Commission Of Indian Affairs
Summary: This paper was developed and disseminated in an endeavor to familarize legislators and others as to the Commission's activities and powers. (Appendix #2)

#13 1984 Tribal Directory
Summary: The Directory is a composite of tribal, state, county, federal officials, organizations, and others actively involved in the area of Indian affairs.

#14 Gila River Early Childhood Parent Council
Summary: Provided technical assistance in developing Bylaws for the organization.

#15 Funding - Arizona Commission Of Indian Affairs
Summary: Our 1984-85 appropriations had been zeroed-out during a Senate Appropriations Committee meeting, however, through many individuals' concerted efforts, the budget was reinstated and the Commission will continue to provide services.

#16 Arizona's Reservations In Brevity Brochure
Summary: This brochure was updated and again printed with the Arizona Department of Tourism's assistance. The publication is a concise thumbnail description of the reservations in Arizona.

#17 1984 Directory of State Assistance to Indian Reservations
Summary: The Commission assisted the Office of Economic

Planning & Development in updating their publication.

#18 Presidential Commission On Indian Reservation Economics
Summary: Developed legislative summary for background information to be used by the Governor's representative in preparing his presentation for the Committee Hearing in Nevada. The Commission also attended the Phoenix Hearing.

#19 H. B. 2184 - Indian Medicine Men In State Correctional Institutions
Summary: The Navajo Tribe asked our assistance in supporting this piece of legislation allowing religious ceremonials to be held in our State's correctional institutions. They also asked about the procedure in having legislation introduced. This bill passed and is now law.

#20 Colorado River Tribes - Town of Parker
Summary: The State Liquor Control Board Superintendent asked the Commission for assistance in resolving the matter of liquor wholesaler trucks paying an annual fee to cross the Colorado River Reservation lands. The Commission contacted the tribe, however, the U. S. District Court has since issued a preliminary injunction.

#21 H. B. 2325 - Mogollon Rim - White Mountain Apache Tribe
Summary: Commission staff contacted the tribal chairman relative to this piece of legislation which may or may not have affected the tribe. The tribal attorney was going to check it out.

#22 State Republican Resolution - Reservation Termination
Summary: After receiving numerous calls, obtained copy of said resolution with assistance of Navajo Tribe. The Commission sent the resolution to the tribes soliciting tribal positions prior to taking further action.

#23 Commissioner Raymond Coin
Summary: A vacancy of office was created due to a legal matter; upon being contacted the Hopi Tribe submitted the name of Ms. Doris Honanie (Tribal Council Secretary) for Governor Babbitt's consideration in replacing Mr. Coin.

#24 Taxation of Income - State Department of Revenue
Summary: The Commission was asked by the Indian Development District of Arizona to seek a resolution relative to the taxation of personal income of an enrolled member working on other than their own reservation. Legislation is being developed to amend the law pertaining to this matter.

#25 DES Cottage Industries
Summary: The Department of Economic Security requested our Executive Secretary to become a member of a reviewing committee for tribal DES Cottage Industry grant applications.

COMMISSION HIGHLIGHTS

COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS:

In January, 1983, the terms of Commission Chairman Alexander Ami (Hopi) and Ms. Rosetta Hubbard (Navajo) expired along with Non-Indian Member Mr. Paul Rees, Jr. (Tucson).

Those tribes not having current representation on the Commission were contacted and their recommendations forwarded to Governor Babbitt for his consideration.

Mr. Raymond Coin (Hopi) and Ms. Frances Totsoni (Navajo) were appointed and Mr. Paul Rees, Jr. was reappointed.

Commission members serve three year terms unless reappointed. Commissioners serve until their successors' are appointed and qualifies.

In January, 1984, the terms of Mr. Burdette Morago (Gila River) and Mr. Leroy Lewis, Sr. (Salt River) expired along with Non-Indian Member Ms. Yvonne L. Garrett (Phoenix).

The tribal recommendations have been forwarded to the Governor for his consideration.

The Hopi Tribe has recently submitted another name for the Governor to consider in replacing Mr. Raymond Coin due to a legal matter which rendered his position vacant.

COMMISSION'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CENTER PROPOSAL:

Prior to the close of the 1982-83 fiscal year, the Commission submitted a proposal to the U. S. Department of Commerce, Minority Business Development Agency to establish a Minority Business Dev. Center wherein expert consultants would have been hired to provide technical assistance in whatever area needed to Indian entrepreneurs on or near reservations.

July, 1983, the Commission received a letter from Mr. Powell McDaniel Acting Regional Director, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Minority Business Development Agency, returning our proposal stating: "... your proposal is being returned because MBDA's requirement for establishing an Indian Business Development Center in the State of Arizona has been cancelled. No award is proposed at this time. However, your firm will be solicited should the request for the IBDC be reinstated..."

EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE

During the June 16, 1983 Commission Business Meeting, Mr. Gordon Krutz (Indian Program Coordinator, University of Arizona); Mr. Gerald Calnimptewa (Office of Economic Planning & Development) and Ex-Officio

Commissioner Katie Stevens (Department of Education) were asked to look into the area of inadequate and lack of information in textbooks relative to tribal governments and how they operate.

During the next Commission Meeting, Mr. Krutz recommended that an Education Sub-Committee be formally appointed to take a look at materials being used in secondary and elementary education and they would report back to the Commission with specific recommendations.

The Commission established an Education Sub-Committee to be composed of members of the Commission and others to be appointed by the Commission Chairman Elliott Booth within thirty (30) days of the meeting for the purpose of coordinating efforts in furthering Indian education in cooperation with the State Department of Education.

Members appointed to the Commission's Education Sub-Committee are: Ms. Constance Zeyouma (Colorado River Education Officer); Mr. Wesley Bonito (White Mountain Apache Education Director); Mr. Bernard Sequieros (Papago Education Director); Mr. Albert Joseph (Gila River Education Director); Mr. Pete Soto (Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix Area Education Program Administrator); Mr. Gordon Krutz (Coordinator of Indian Programs, University of Arizona); Mr. Albert Sinquah (Bureau of Indian Affairs, Hopi Agency Supt. of Education); Mr. Michael Hughes (Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona); Ms. Katie Stevens (Ex-Officio Representating State Dept. of Education); Mr. Elliott Booth (Commission Chairman) and Mr. Tony Machukay (Commission Field Coordinator). Dr. Franklin Freeland (Navajo Tribe) has not accepted nor declined the invitation to become a member.

The Sub-Committee held an organizational meeting and will be meeting again with the Commission for further direction.

FORMER COMMISSIONER CLAY LOCKETT:

On May 21, 1984, we were saddened to read of the death of Mr. Clay Lockett a former Commission Member from 1960 to 1971.

Mr. Lockett was an Indian trader, lecturer and authority on Southwestern Indian Arts and contributed significantly in promoting the Indian way of life and to the Commission.

Mr. Lockett was truly a credit to his family and to the Commission.

May the Giver of Life be with Clay wherever he may go.

FELLOWSHIP AWARDED TO FIELD COORDINATOR:

On January 18, 1984, our Field Coordinator Tony Machukay received notice that his application for a D'ARCY McNICKLE MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP to study Indian history at the famed Newberry Library in Chicago had been finalized and approved. The award was for a three week residency at the Library from March 10th to the 31st with lodging, meals and air fare paid.

The purpose in applying for the grant was to obtain first hand knowledge, advice and experience on the elements of history research, what it entails and how to determine through discussions and exchanges with others the historical features and characteristics unique to an Indian tribe.

The ultimate goal for this capsule history project was to create mutual understanding and trust toward better relations between Indian tribes and the non-Indian public through more accurate and improved portrayals of the past and present history presentations of the Arizona Indian tribes.

Mr. Machukay successfully completed the course of study and is using the knowledge gained in developing the Hopi Tribe's Special Profile to be released in the near future.

MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED BY THE COMMISSION:

In recent years, Governor Babbitt has requested each agency to identify what they feel is a major issue to be addressed either through legislation and/or budget process.

The following is the issue identified by the Commission, however, to address and develop a statewide Indian policy would require additional funding primarily in the area of travel for the present staff to achieve the desired objective:

STATEMENT OF ISSUE: State-Tribal Relationships (a) affected by numerous court decisions ranging from tribal water, hunting and fishing rights to legislation and regulation of bingo. (b) Federal policies strongly upholding tribal self-government and jurisdiction and the need for negotiations to alleviate the problems.

BACKGROUND: Within the past two years, the U. S. Supreme Court handed down several significant decisions favoring Indian tribes with respect to state autonomy. For example, the high court ruled on June 13, 1983 that New Mexico may not apply its hunting and fishing laws to non-Indians on an Indian reservation, which decision would also apply to Arizona Indian tribes. More recently, non-Indian business owners failed in their attempt to overturn the Quinalt Tribe's proposal to impose a business license fee and tax a business located within the reservation when the Supreme Court during the last week in May, refused to review this case decided by the U. S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals. Presently, Congress is considering legislation regulating bingo games on Indian lands. On July 1, 1983, the U. S. Supreme Court held that the State of California may prevent a BIA-licensed Indian trader from selling liquor on an Indian reservation. And last month, the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the Navajo Tribe does not need Interior Secretary approval to tax mining companies holding leases on reservation lands. The question arising out of such decisions on policies initiated by the Reagan Administration is, how can the State

and tribes work cooperatively in facilitating the wide implications of these court rulings for the benefit of all Arizona citizens?

FISCAL IMPACT: The potential for negotiating State-Tribal problems in a neighborly fashion between the parties concerned, far outweighs the threat of litigation which unquestionably, would stretch into years, result in taxpayers financing the excessive costs of litigation, cause distrust and misunderstanding and divide segments of the State's populace.

SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT: The impact on social, environmental and economic considerations would hardly be noticable at first but would continue toward positive trends as projected in negotiations between the Papago Tribe, City of Tucson, State of Arizona and the Secretary of Interior to settle water rights in the Tucson area. The types of cases at issue are ones that would not cause undue social, environmental and economic hardship among the interests involved except perhaps for land and water rights issues in the distant future.

AVAILABLE OPTIONS: (a) Develop and articulate a statewide Indian policy statement consonant with federal policies and tribal goals. Through the Commission of Indian Affairs acting in the capacity of liaison, policy formulation can evolve with the input of both tribal and state officials; (b) encourage representatives of both the legislative and executive branches of government to involve the Indian tribes as much as possible in negotiations on the drafting of legislation which may affect Indian tribes directly or indirectly or when state agency regulations are being prepared; the utilization of the Indian Affairs Agency would be most effective in generating and facilitating tribal involvement for such purposes; (c) provide regular seminars for state agency officials on important aspects of federal Indian law, tribal culture and history. The advantage to developing an Indian policy statement, creating closer links with the tribes and educating state officials is that such relationships inevitably lead to mutual understanding and respect among all concerned. The disadvantage in carrying out these recommendations is that such efforts often become perpetual political problems with no immediate solutions in sight.

RECOMMENDATION: In addressing these issues, the most feasible option of the three available would be that of developing an Indian policy statement involving Indian tribes and state officials. This option would be the most cost-effective to the state since only the present Commission staff would be employed to assist in stimulating tribal interest in such a joint venture.

THE COMMISSION'S SUNSET REVIEW AUDIT:

The Commission has begun its Sunset Review Audit as mandated under the State's Sunset Law (ARS 41-2352 et. seq.), all state agencies automatically terminate on specified dates. The Commission date for termination is scheduled for January 1, 1987. Prior to that date, the Office of the Auditor General will be conducting a Sunset Review of our Agency. The Review is a performance audit which analyzes the Agency's effectiveness, efficiency and compliance with applicable laws and evaluates the needs for regulation and/or service. The purpose of the Review is to provide the Legislative Committee of Reference information to determine if the merit of the Agency justifies its continuation rather than termination or its continuation at a modified level.

Between now and the legislative session of 1986, the Commission staff will be addressing questions and furnishing requested materials.

10TH INDIAN TOWN HALL:

As mentioned previously in this report, the Commossion sponsored its 10th Indian Town Hall Conference which was hosted by the Gila River Indian Community at their Arts & Crafts Center.

The topic chosen for discussion was: Communications: Overcoming Barriers and Limitations.

A conference report is presently being compiled for dissemination to participants and others.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:

The Commission's staff rendered the following technical assistance and liaison services:

1) Arizona Academy (Board Membership & Liaison)
2) Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona (Board Membership & Liaison)
3) Arizona Office of Tourism (Program Development & Liaison)
4) Minority Business Opportunity Committee (Membership & Liaison)
5) Minority Business Economic Devclopment Agency (Program Development)
6) Tribal Enterprises (Liaison)
7) Office of Economic Planning & Development (Liaison)
8) Office of Economic Planning & Development Clearinghouse (Membership & Liaison)
9) Department of Economic Security Cottage Industry Program (Membership & Program Development)
10) Gila River Early Childhood Parent Policy Council (Program Development and Liaison)
11) Federal Emergency Management Administration Agency (Liaison)
12) Navajo Tribe (Program Development and Liaison)

13) Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe - Lafferty (Liaison)
14) Salt River Tribe - Wayne Santo (Research & Liaison)
15) Diane L. Beethe -Alcoholism (Research & Liaison)
16) Library of Congress - Richard S. Jones (Liaison)
17) Mesa Chamber of Commerce (Liaison)
18) Mohave Valley Chamber of Commerce (Liaison)
19) Governor Bruce Babbitt - Indian affairs (Research & Liaison)
20) Virginia Commission On Indian Affairs (Liaison & Program Development)
21) Navajo Tribe - Tulley Mann, Planner (Research & Liaison)
22) Navajo Intergovernmental Relations Committee & Legislative Affairs (Liaison)
23) Colorado River Tribes - Clearinghouse (Research & Liaison)
24) Indian Development District of Arizona (Liaison)
25) Native American Indian Women's Association (Liaison)
26) Navajo Community College (Program Development & Liaison)
27) Scottsdale Community College (Liaison)
28) Mesa Community College (Liaison)

CLARIFICATION: The activity involving liaison means bringing parties together to discuss a mutual concern or perhaps the development of a program; information gathering, dissemination and distribution. The function of technical assistance mainly involves technical writing such as proposal writing in the areas of alcoholism and education as well as the drafting of organizational operation manuals, articles of incorporation, reports, and Indian organizational position papers, charts and the assisting in the development of operating budgets as directed by the Indian entity involved. Technical assistance also includes research and consultant services. These services are available to tribes, Indian-related organizations and individuals involved in the area of Indian affairs as well as state, local and federal governmental agencies.

PUBLICATIONS:

(Annual Report) The Arizona Revised Statutes require all state agencies to produce an Annual Report within ninety days after the close of the fiscal year. Copies go to the Governor and others in the Executive Branch and Legislative Branches as well as tribal officials, libraries and others per our-updated rolodex mailing list.

(Tribal Directory) This publication is referred to as "The Indian Bible" to those actively involved in the area of Indian affairs as it is the only complete communications resource document.

Below are samplings of comments unsolicited received by our office:

-"Thank you for again sending me the vital publications of the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs: Annual Report and Tribal Directory. I am eager that you know that these documents provide precisely the information I need for the upcoming new revised edition of my book, A Guide To Arizona's Indians published by the

University of Oklahoma Press. Further, they round out and update my comprehensive research library. I am deeply grateful for your help." A. Marquis

-"The 1983 Tribal Directory is excellent in all respects. It will materially improve Inter-tribal communications regarding our problems in the federal impact aid program. Please convey to your staff my sincere thanks for a job well done." M. Ulmer

-"I find the Directory very useful - both in providing the listings of tribal officials and the statistical information too. Thank you for providing the Directory." P. Villes, Jr.

-"Thank you for keeping me on the mailing list. The Directory and other publications are a great help in my job." Dr. R. Euler

-"The Commission is to be highly commended on preparing and making available a comprehensive listing of important names of current tribal leaders, not only for Arizona but also on a national basis. This is good public relations and publicity for the total Indian field for over-all development. The verbal and written publication and distribution of a realistic over-view regarding current social, economic, health, educational, etc. needs are reflected validly and realistically for Arizona Indians. I wish to thank the Commission for having me on the mailing list." E. Wilson

-"An extremely useful Directory." Judge W. Canby, Jr.

-"I find the Directory very useful. I'd encourage its continuance." R. Weick

-"I really appreciate your Tribal Directory. It is a very useful tool for contacts and information on who's who! It helps me to direct others to where information can be obtained. Thank you." A. Paul

-"Good publication. We use it alot." D. Phillips

-"Thanks for the enclosed copies." Dr. S. Bliss

-"This is very useful and greately appreciated." K. Lamm

-"This is a very helpful publication. I have long worked with the Indian tribes of Arizona, first as a news reporter for many years. Now as a Justice of the Peace. The Tribal Directory is a valuable tool in my work. It is also one to be proud of in the information it contains, the way the information is arranged and the attractiveness of the completed product." Justice J. Felshaw

-"As consultant on Indian affairs to the Republic members of the Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs, I have found your Directory to be extremely useful. The second copy I requested is for use by the staff of Representative John McCain. Thanks" M. Jackson

"It is an excellent publication and an invaluable resource for schools and others needing statistical information about Arizona's Indian population." S. Peeler, Jr.

-"Thank you for the 1983 Tribal Directory and Annual Report. Both are useful and also loaned to other persons." E. Estrada

(Commission Highlights and/or Updates) These are published periodicals in an endeavor to keep tribal leaders, Commissioners and others abreast of legislation both state and federal affecting the tribes and states. These periodicals are informational in nature.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

The Commission has had numerous inquiries from foreign countries interested in Arizona's Indian tribes and our Agency: Australia, Netherlands, Italy, France, Nova Scottia-Canada; West Germany, Norway, Japan, United Kingdom, Ghanda-West Africa, England, Belgium, Poland, West Germany and Cuba.

F I N A N C I A L R E P O R T

Total Appropriation	$128,600.00
Expenditures	-122,694.00
Total Reversion	$ 5,906.00

	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	EXPENDITURES	REVERSION
PERSONAL SERVICES	$93,200.00	$90,897.00	$2,302.00
EMPLOYEE RELATED EXPENDITURES	21,500.00	19,292.00	2,208.00
TRAVEL - STATE	3,600.00	3,560.00	40.00
OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES	10,300.00	8,944.00	1,356.00
TOTALS	$128,600.00	$122,694.00	$5,906.00

NOTE: In the categories of Personal Services and Employee Related Expenditures, the reversion was due to pending appointments and leave-without-pay due to illness of staff member.

(APPENDIX #1)

INDIANS IN RELATION TO NON-INDIANS IN ARIZONA

INTRODUCTION:

According to the 1980 Census there are about 152,498 Indians of various tribes living in Arizona with most (75%) living on Indian reservations. And although the minority of Indian people comprises only 5.6% of the total Arizona population, the land held by Indians consists of some 28% or more than one-fourth of the total acreage in the State of Arizona. Indian reservations are spread out along the Colorado River, a few in the deserts to the south, others on plateaus or in canyons to the north and several in mountainous areas of eastern and central Arizona.

Although many ethnic groups exist in Arizona only one is recognized legally--as found in the U. S. and Arizona Constitutions--and that is the American Indians. Also, the American legal system makes no distinction between citizens on the basis of race, creed, or national origins, except for American Indians. This exception therefore, is not racially motivated but is based upon the Indians' existence as tribes with unique historical relations with the Federal government. Consequently, this tribal-Federal connection, carried out on a government-to-government basis, has been repeatedly upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court. Furthermore, one of the important elements of Indian treaty law is that Indian treaties were not a grant of rights from the United States to the tribes, but rather a grant of rights from the tribes to the United States. As famous Indian law expert Felix Cohen once said: "...whatever we have given to Indians and whatever we give them today, is not a matter of charity, but is a part of a series of real-estate transactions through which about 90% of the land of the United States was purchased from the Indian by the Federal government."

Arizona Indians may leave and return to their reservations anytime they wish, but when Indians are on reservation lands, they are subject only to Federal and tribal laws, and are not regulated by the State. When Arizona became a state of the Union its citizens had to promise that Indian lands and their property would not be taxed, similar to exemptions made by the Federal government. However, Indians are not exempt from paying federal taxes such as telephone, excise and individual income taxes. Yet while Indians may not be required to pay state taxes on Indian reservations, Indians do pay a considerable amount in state taxes when they shop off the reservation where Indians pay sales taxes just like anyone else.

The following brief description of life today on Arizona Indian reservations is presented for the uninitiated and those who may still have distorted notions on how Indians live today. To be sure, the portrayal is incomplete, but was not intended to be since twenty Indian reservations of different sizes and 14 tribes with varying cultures in Arizona are included.

URBAN LIFESTYLE

Today, a great part of the daily life of Arizona Indians is spent within a lifestyle largely influenced by the "White man." For instance, instead of living in traditional homes or delapidated dwellings many Indian families now live in subdivisions consisting of federal-funded contemporary housing complete with electricity, water, modern appliances and furniture, telephones, tiled floors and bathrooms, central heating and cooling systems, car garages, etc., surrounded by mowed lawns, trees and plants and even barbecue pits. Yet the need for adequate housing exists on practically all Indian reservations in Arizona.

Where a tribal member once took a spouse from within his or her tribe, now Indians intermarry with other tribal members and even with non-Indians. Thus, a Can Carlos Apache for instance, might have in-laws in Chicago, Los Angeles, Polacca, Sacaton or Pascua-Yaqui Village!!

ECONOMY

Although most reservations lack the modern infrastructure such as banks, commerce and industry, efficient transportation routes, communication networks needed for economic development, some tribes are now planning or phasing in such critically-needed frameworks. For instance, the Apache, Navajo and Pima Indians now have banks on their reservations. Railroads, standard highways and paved roads intersect much of Indian lands and several tribes even boast of having a small airport and runway for light aircraft. Still, the Arizona Indian tribes fall far short behind their non-Indian neighbors in economic development even though the growth of privately-owned businesses and tribal enterprises on most reservations has increased substantially in the past ten years. For instance, cattle production and timber sales on Indian reservations is just as much alive as ever depending on market conditions or economy in general.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Modern institutions such as schools, tribal, federal and state government offices and hospitals or clinics dot many Arizona Indian settlements. Other community facilities including gymnasiums, libraries, swimming pools, shopping malls, restaurants, bowling alleys, theaters, trading posts, rodeo arenas, tourist resorts, ball parks and so forth are often seen on larger Indian reservations. One tribe, the White Mountain Apache, has the distinction of owning and operating the best ski resort complex in Arizona!

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

The governing body of an Indian tribe is usually called "Tribal Council" whose members are elected by other adult

members of the tribe. A tribal council is presided over by a tribal chairman who may either be elected at-large or from within the council itself. Such a tribal council has authority to speak and act on behalf of its tribe and to represent it in negotiations with Federal, State and local governments or private interests. Tribal governments have many other powers such as defining the conditions of tribal membership, regulating and controlling conduct of its members, regulating property under tribal jurisdiction, levying taxes, administering justice and so forth.

Except for smaller tribes, most tribal governments have their own offices, attorneys, boards and commissions, housing authorities, fire departments, police, jails, courts, water and power utility companies, sewage and sanitation services, radio communication, social programs, early childhood facilities, youth and nursing homes, etc. Other services such as road construction and maintenance, forestry, surveying, engineering, real property and plant management and the like are performed by personnel of the Federal government's Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), while another Federal department, the Indian Health Service, operates hospitals and clinics and provides medical care for residents of the reservation.

EMPLOYMENT

The world of work of the majority of Arizona Indian people is not unlike non-Indian people. Indians, in order to survive must go to work every day just like any non-Indian employee. Despite the need for more educated and experienced personnel, compounded by under representation in the professions, and the high unemployment rate estimated at 27% to 39% on Indian reservations, many tribal members hold jobs as professionals, white and blue collar workers and as laborers. For example, the Navajo Tribe retains Navajo attorneys with law degrees, licensed engineers, technicians, social workers, certified teachers, and program administrators in various capacities while Navajo physicians practice in Indian Health Service Hospitals and clinics. Members of most tribes also work as accountants, nurses, policemen, mechanics, clerical and construction workers, truck drivers, cowboys, and so on. Most of these employees commute in late model cars and trucks to and from work within the community or at off-reservation sites. Indian workers earn salary and wages comparable to non-Indian employees in similar positions. The culture of Arizona tribes has changed to the point that presently a substantial percentage of Indian women (mostly young) have jobs to supplement their husband's income. In many cases however, Indian females are the bread winners of their families out of necessity. Federally-sponsored work training programs offer a variety of jobs for those who are eligible and unable to find employment.

YOUTH

Indian kids are required to go to school, study, do homework, and meet academic standards just like his or her Anglo,

Mexican or Black counterpart. By and large most Indian children attend state-regulated public school systems while a small number are enrolled in BIA, church or tribal sponsored schools. Classrooms and course work including extra curricular activities differ very little from schools situated in America's suburbia. Yet one cannot but notice the native language and behavior being expressed on reservation school grounds or the art work, culture and literature of Indian pupils being displayed in their classrooms. Hundreds of Indians in their teens and early 20's attend off-reservation BIA boarding schools and others attend colleges and universities in large urban centers; many in other states. Only the Navajo Tribe has two colleges on its reservation, although individual community college subjects are offered on several other Indian communities. Similar to ways of non-Indian youngsters Indian youths are not without drug and alcoholic problems, and their cares, fears, likes and wants are common to those experienced by any youth in an urban environment. For instance, most Indian teenagers follow closely the trend of dresswear, food fads, rock music and even attend big-name rock concerts when possible.

CHRISTIAN INDIANS

A large population of Indian families are Christian and go to church on Sundays. A significant segment of this Christian population also attend large outdoor gatherings called "camp meetings" where evangelistic services are offered.

RECREATION

Weekends on Indian reservations are largely spent on leisure and recreation activities or simply working around the house, although many Indian families like to go shopping, dining out, to movies or special events held in nearby towns or other reservations. These days Indians in Arizona go hunting with pick-up trucks and even cars where roads are fairly smooth. Big and small game rifles are used to hunt a variety of game and wildlife such as deer, antelope, elk, turkey, javelina, and rabbit. Fishing is a major recreation among Indian people where rivers, creeks, dams and man-made lakes are located. Indians of all ages are also intense fans of basketball, baseball, softball, volleyball , football and long distance running whether the sporting events are on TV or not. Annual rodeos, parades, pow-wows and beauty pageants are also important forms of entertainment for tribal members who enjoy watching their sons, daughters or kinfolk compete.

FOOD

On a large number of Indian reservations, many Indian families still subsist on poor diets and thus lack proper nutrition even though federal aid and supplementary programs are available. In general, a large number of Indian families eat foods that are high in carbohydrates and fats and low in

proteins, vitamins and minerals. Additionally, many Indians are too poor to buy fresh, nutritious foods. Under the Federal government's food commodity program, Indians receive foods with long storage life and high carbohydrate and fat content, such as rice, beans, potatoes and corn meal. For those with jobs however, the diet may be no more different than the average American family, although beans, tortillas, fry bread, corn, melons, wild spinach, etc. are still favorites.

CULTURAL DIFFERENCE

If there are any differences between Indian and non-Indian communities, it may be with dresswear where comparatively small groups of elderly people still dress in traditional clothes as with members of the Apache and Navajo tribes, in the tribal language spoken, or in tribal ceremonies where traditional dances are still performed and sacred and social songs are sung in the native tongue. Tribal traditions are also observed to this day when Papagos for example, trek annually to gather Saguaro cactus fruit, when Apaches travel to traditional grounds to harvest acorns in late summertime, or when Hopi women make piki bread in native ovens. On most reservations it might even be the distinct way Indian arts and crafts are still carried on by artists, basketmakers, potters, beadworkers, silversmiths, weavers, cradleboardmakers, etc. In addition, on some reservations, sweatbathing rather than modern sauna baths are preferred by Indian men. Pueblo-type villages are very much alive today and are clearly visible landmarks on the Hopi reservation just as hogans are on Navajo lands. In some cases, native medicine women still practice the art of curing a sick Indian baby when the baby's soft spot on its head "caves in." The sickness can be very serious and is usually accompanied with symptoms of prolonged crying, irritableness, fever, sweating, diarrhea, etc. It is in these particular aspects of modern Indian life that differences are profound.

CONCLUSION

Unfortunately, for the most part, Arizona Indian reservations are underdeveloped and Indian people remain poor. From the standpoint of personal well-being the Indian ranks at the bottom of almost every social statistical indicator. To some people, reservations themselves appear to be the greatest obstacle standing in the way of Indian self-determination, since they seriously hinder economic, social and educational progress. Yet to others, reservations are the last strongholds of remaining independence and ties to tribal traditions, language and identity. Somewhere between the two viewpoints lies the answer which means that no matter how Indians approach self-determination it appears something must give and be lost to a certain degree.

SUMMATION

In submitting this Annual Report, the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs and staff wishes to acknowledge the many individuals and elected officials in all levels of government for contributing their time to the progress and well being of the Indian people of this State. Our special appreciation goes to the tribal leadership and council members for their continued support and trust.

We are grateful to the Arizona State Legislature for its continued support in financing our office activities.

With the present economy dictating cutbacks affecting the Commission, local, state and federal governmental entities, we shall continue to encourage a cooperative atmosphere whereby negotiations and agreements can still be achieved without unnecessary and expensive litigation, however, we are cognizant of the fact that, there are some areas wherein litigation is inevitable.

The Commission realizes the complex difficulties in achieving social and economic progress on Indian reservations, however, we shall always be mindful that the Indian people should and must be involved in determining their own destiny, yet being cognizant of the needs of all citizens of this State.

Respectfully submitted,

CLINTON M. PATTEA,
Executive Secretary

CMP/dd